

ROYALTY AFLOAT

Handsome Yachts That Are Owned by Europe's Rulers.

CZAR'S STANDART HEADS THE LIST.

The Hohenzollern Is Third in Point of Size.

DESIGNED FOR PLEASURE

Written for The Evening Star.

The coming of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern naturally suggests the query, "Are the rulers of other nations provided with steam yachts?" and the answer is, "Most of them." But it may be added, parenthetically, that only two other crowns possess vessels of the same magnified class.

To those familiar with the discussions in the reichstag of the naval budget in '92, the story is an old one of the hot debates aroused by the item of a certain "dispatch boat"-tacitly understood to be a cover for a new imperial yacht. Although urged as a staff toat to accompany fleets and squadrons in action, the thrifty-minded Germans had but little to warrant by way of past our own war with Spain then been fought. partisans would have been easy, for we all of us know the good work accomplished by some of our converted yachts; but as it was. Emperor William had to make known his pleasure in unmistakable terms before the day was won and the handsome provision made which made possible that luxurious vessel.

Taking the royal yachts in order of their size, the imperial Russian yacht Standart naturally comes first. To begin, she is a veritable floating palace and represents an original outlay of quite \$2,000,000. Although the Polarnala Sviezda was only three years old when the Hohenzollern was finished, Alexander III decided that he must have a himself drove the first rivet in the keel of the yacht at the shipyard of Burmeister & Wain, at Copenhagen, and three years later the ship was launched with all the religious ceremonial common to Russian launchings. The boat was furnished with the greatest elegance and luxury, the im-perial apartments, which are aft, being perial apartments, which are aft, being beautifully arranged in suites for the czar czarina, the grand dukes and other lords of the imperial retinue. In the wide passage running around the engine shaft a magnificent altar has been built, immediately in front of the czar's dining room. All the carving and wainscoting is of the most costly wood. The czar's apartments are finished in bird's-eye maple and mahogany; the czarina's in birchwood, while walnut has been used in the dressing rooms and ash in the dining room. In the passages the woodwork is painted white with-out gilding, the result of a desire expressed by the late czar. By way of fighting equip-ment—a feature pretty generally common to these royal pleasure craft—the Standart carries a very effective battery of eight 4.7 cm. rapid-fire guns, handsomely ornament-ed and nickel plated. Standing well out of water, and with long clean lines, the ves-sel is said to be a most excellent sea boat, and it was in her that their majesties made their recent trip to France. The complement of the Standart is 370 persons.

King Edward's Pleasure Craft.

Next in size comes the Victoria and Albert III, the royal steam yacht of the King of England. This vessel was built at the government dockyard at Pembroke, after the design of the director of naval construction, Sir William White, the man that planned all of the present great modern ighting ships of the British navy.

yacht was his most trying task-This yacht was his most trying taskin fact, the rock upon which his professional career was wrecked. The vessel was
launched in 1899, and when partly completed, was taken in to a dry dock for final
work. Her masts were stepped, her smokestacks put in place, and many of her extravagantly magnificent appointments
placed on board while in dock. Finally, her
bottom was cleaned and painted preparatory to a steaming trial, and the water was tory to a steaming trial, and the water was let into the dock. The vessel had barely begun to float before she heeled over suddenly to an alarming extent; in fact, her masts rested upon the quay of the dock, An attempt was immediately made to close the gates again, but as the ebb-tide had set in the water level was too low and the vessel could not be righted.

Proved to Be Topheavy. it was found out, too late for the designer's reputation, that the vessel had been overloaded in the upper parts by an over-abundance of magnificence. To deaden sound the cabin bulkheads had been covered with a thick layer of teakwood, and the hull, outside, too, had been sheath-ed with the same material to mitigate ated with the same material to mitigate at-mospheric influences. All of these things contributed to make the yacht topheavy and to cause her to capsize. The masts were subsequently shortened, as were also the smokestacks, and down in her bilges were stored 300 tons of iron ballast before were stored 300 tons of iron ballast before the ship could be called safe. The ship, not-withstanding these mishaps, is a very trim-looking yacht, and, on her trials exceeded by half a knot the contract speed of twenty

The afterpart of the upper deck contains the royal apartments. Bed room, dressing room, bath, parlor and dining room occupy the forward part of this space. Further aft are bed rooms for princes, court ladies and lords. An electric elevator leads up to the promenade dock, besides a private stairway for the king. The furniture of the royal apartments was partly take over from the older yacht of the same name. The new decorations were designed by Mr. Waring, and numerous incidents taken from the history of the royal family form their inspiration. Aside from wood carvings, copper has been used extensively in the decorations. The heating is electrical, and there is a cold-air installation for cooling the living spaces in warm weather. The Victoria and Albert, unlike other royal yachts, carries but a very small battery, and this is composed of only four small. and this is composed of only four small, profusely decorated, saluting guns. The Kalser's Pride.

is of most interest to us now. The ship was designed by the late Chief Constructor of the German Navy A. Dietrich, to whom the emperor owes much for his present fine navy. Like the national yacht of France, the Milan, the Hohenzollern has a rambow, which tells her possible warlike mis-sion, but, so well is it designed that it does not take away from the vessel's easy grace of line. The Hohenzollern was built at the famous Vulcan works at Stettin, and was launched in 1892, in the presence of the kaiser. She is high out of the water, and because of her bilge keels, is said to be very easy in a seaway. She carries no fewer than eleven boats, four of which are steam launches, and, for a yacht, her coal capacity is considered large. Designed to carry a battery of three 4.1-inch and a dozen 1.9-inch quickfiring guns, the ship only carries in time of peace eight of the smaller type, the rest being kept in the ship's storehouse on shore, just as are kept ship's storehouse on shore, just as are kept in reserve the fighting equipments of the merchant marine steamers designed for

auxiliary cruisers.

The Hohenzollern represents today an outlay of \$1,071,600, and she has to her credit a sea speed of twenty-two knots. She would make an effective and a formid-able scout, and has already shown her usefulness during some of the fleet maneuvers. The ship is beautifully and tastefully appointed in every direction, although not so lavishly as either the Standart or the Victoria and Albert, and that she is comfortable is best attested by the frequency of the emperor's visits. Every summer he spends several weeks on board, and none of Venice set, besides others that are famous. his time is more happily spent.

Other Royal Yachtsmen.

The King of Italy is quite a lover of the sea, and the royal yacht Savola is one of the prettiest vessels to be seen on the Mediterranean. As though still fearful of the pirates that once infested that sea, the little ship carries a very respectable armaservice for the creation of such a craft. Had | ment of rapid-fire guns. She was originally a cruiser, and has since been modified and handsomely fitted up for her present mission. She has a complement of 220 persons. The Emperor of Austria has the handsome little Miramar, a craft of 1,830 tons, and she, too, has a respectable armament of two 3.5-inch rapid-fire guns.

The King of Spain, young as Alfonso is, has his yacht, although she came into the Spanish service when a cloud hung over the nation. The trim Giralda, the royal yacht, was purchased in 1898, upon the eve of war, from the millionaire McCalmont, and was our own converted yachts during that year. The boat is of 1,800 tons displacement-somewhat larger that the U. S. S. Dolphinand has a record of twenty knots an hour. She is beautifully fitted up, and the royal apartments, save for a touch or two of decoration distinctive of regal service, is just as her luxurious builder made them. It is said that both the king and the queen regent are fond of the water, and the Giralda has been an attractive feature of many of

the Mediterranean fetes.
The president of France comes next, with the Milan, rather a saucy looking craft, with a very significant long ram bow. which tells the story of her original pur-pose. She has lately been fitted up with a long deck house, and some of her guns have been removed, but enough are left to bark out a pretty loud return to salutes. With the Dolphin we come next. Were it not that the Mayflower, a craft of 2,600 tons displacement, drew too much water to reach the Washington navy yard, she would, undoubtedly, now be President Roosevelt's official yacht, and a very handsome one she would make, too; but it is useless to hope for more water in the Po-If the Mayflower were used she would rank next to Italy's Savoia.

In Order of Size.

The King of Portugal takes position as a yacht owner next after the Sultan of Turkey, his Donna Amelia being a triffe lighter than the sultan's Stambul; but as the sultan is not a venturesome mortal and the Stambul exists as a yacht only in name, the Donna Amelia will, no doubt, take the palm for pleasure's record. In fact, could the history of the doings on that little craft be written, it would make pretty lively

The King of Greece has his Amphitrite the King of Denmark his Dannebrog, while the fair Queen of Holland has her pretty little Satelliet. The King of Bulgaria has his modest craft of 800 tons, the King of Roumania has his Stefan cel Mar of 350 tons, while the jolly Sultan of Johore has : war fleet of nothing but royal yachts, and right royal times he has upon them when the whim seizes his august mind. ROBERT G. SKERRETT.

ART NOTES.

An entire change has been made during this week in the exhibition of prints at the Congressional Library. The Turner engravings, belonging to the Bradley collection, and the Richardson collection of illuminated chorals, etc., have been replaced by series of etchings by Seymour Haden and James McNeil Whistler. The southwest pavilion, in which the McKinley photographs have been shown, is now given up to engravings and wood cuts by Albrecht Durer, and the cases in the adjoining corridor are being rapidly filled with other works of the great German artist, by Rembrandt and other masters of the old school, which are to be drawn from the Hubbard, Garrett and Bradley collections. As a whole the exhibition will be one of the most com-

prehensive and interesting ever held in this

the T. Harrison Garrett collection exclusively. They cover a period of about forty years, and show admirable examples of the artist's various methods and styles. One, of "The Amstel," was done during a lecture of "The Amstel," was done during a lecture given at the Royal Institute to illustrate his "continuous" method of etching. Another, of "An Essex Farm," has the distinction of having been considered by the etcher one of his best and most masterly works. It was etched in 1874. Of the whole collection only two or three are portraits, though figures are introduced in several of his landscapes and town scenes. From the first Haden seems to have been specially fortunate in his interpretation of trees, giving to all he pictured marked character and beauty. Contrast, for instance, the little grove in Kensington garden, through the heavy foliage of which the den, through the heavy foliage of which the sun has trickled, which is one of his earsun has trickled, which is one of his earliest etchings, with a group of firs, gaunt
and strong, belonging to his latter series.
As the prints are arranged according to the
order of production, his gradual but positive transition from one style to another
can be readily and interestingly traced.
His earliest work is picturesque, gentle and
poetic, whereas his latest is more inclined

toward vigor, directness and individuality It is not strange that the great surgeon resting from the nerve strain of his immense practice, should have been suddenly brought into fame by his first playtime etchings, but that they were this is evident from their character and composition; and herein can be explained the change recorded by the recurrence of years, for when it ceased, by virtue of knowledge and purpose, to be a recreation and became a serious undertaking, the etcher grew more ambitious as well as more expert; so that simple subjects were laid aside and more complicated compositions took their place, and where formerly he used ten lines he then employed one. And yet, between them it is hard to choose, for each has its charm.

The Whistler collection is much smaller,

but scarcely less comprehensive. The great versatility of this gifted artist is in it strongly attested, for whether it be a bit of ornate architecture, a glimpse of Venice, an interior or a portrait, he seems to have handled it with equal ease and skill. The most notable feature of his etchings, however, is their subtlety-that elusive some thing which in some way he always gets into his work. His portrait of de Becquet, better known as "The Fiddler," in which the head is exquisitely modeled, whereas a few apparently careless but knowing scratches indi-cate the figures and 'cello, is to be seen in one of the cases, with near to it the familiar "Wapping" print and his "Lime Burners," both exceptionally fine prints. There are also a number of impressions of the series Of special interest and peculiar appropri-ateness is one called "The Music Room," in which are pictured Sir Seymour Haden and his wife, who is Mr. Whistler's sister. For these two men, who stand almost alone in the front rank of the later-day etchers, are intimately connected by family ties as well as by the fraternity of art. Near by this are a number of delightful little studies in children's heads, tiny in dimensions, but wonderful in drawing and technique. An etching, geographical in character, of Anacapa Island, Santa Baris reminiscent of the time when Mr. Whistler was employed on the United States coast survey and a resident of this

city. value of such an exhibitoin as this, of which these etchings constitute but a single section, cannot be too strongly emphasized, especially as there are doubtless standard and real importance to which the ry has within the past few years attained. Mr. A. J. Parsons, its able director, is to be sincerely congratulated upon this disfill the vacancy on the board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery occasioned by the death of Mr. Clark, the late architect of the

A collection of Mr. Karl Rakemann's sketches was exhibited last Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Andrews'. These were landscapes, portraits and genre studies, made were monotints done in oils on water color paper. This combination of opposite medium and material produced a novel and of enforcing accuracy and directness. quite a number of these studies were also decidedly artistic. He was formerly a stu-dent of the Corcoran Scohol, whence he went to the schools of Dusseldorf. Paris and Munich, returning to his Washington home only last spring. During the summer he painted four panels symbolizing "Patriotism," "Liberty," "Justice" and "Industry" for mural decorations in the lobby of the House of Representatives, where they

Lest Saturday evening Mr. Lucien Powell gave an art talk at the Salmagundi Club, of this city, in which he told of some of his early experiences and gave much helpful advice. This was the first of a series of like lectures which the club has arranged to be given by prominent artists to them and their specially invited guests on the first Saturday of each month, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather the rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity.

An exhibition of Miss Bertha Perrie's water colors was held last week in New York, in the studio of Mr. Edward McDowell. It was well attended, and in every way a success. Miss Perrie is also to be congratulated upon having one of her miniatures, "Dorothy," in the miniature painters' exhibition which is now in progress at Knoedler's on 5th avenue.

A portfolio of water colors by Charles Morris Young of Philadelphia has been exhibited this week at McCreary's. They were all keyed high, and rather impressionistic. Some showed traces of careless haste, but the majority were excellent, notably one of a springtime landscape, and another of a group of small white cottages seen in the blinding glare of the midday sun.

At the Fischer gallery a number of exceedingly interesting pictures were also shown. Three new and characteristic canvases by Kever of Dutch interiors and happy child life; four old portraits of ladies of long ago, one by Peter Lely, and another by a pupil of Van Dyke-all pleasant in color, simple in handling and full of individuality-and a landscape by George Inness. The last is in some ways the most interesting. It was one of his early paintinteresting. It was one of his early paintings, and is in the style of the English school. It pictures not only meadows and woodland, but also a brook, a bridge and a building. Every detail is painted with unfaltering fidelity. Nothing is left to the imagination. The sky is clear and atmospherio, the unity of light and tone exceptional and it is altogether an excellent example of the work of one of our greatest American landscape painters. greatest American landscape painters.

A pen-and-ink class has been started at the Corcoran School since the holidays, and already numbers upon its roll over fifty members. It was organized by one of the students who has studied at the Drexel In-

of a young man. It is her first experiment in lithography and as such is eminently

Mr. Edward Kemys, the well-known sculptor, who came lately to this city, has now determined to make it his permanent home, and may be, therefore, reckoned as an acquisition to the local art colony. He is the sculptor, it will be remembered, of the imposing lions which guard the entrance of the Art Institute of Chicago, and may justly be regarded as the most promising successor of Barye, in the portrayal, in sculpture, of wild animal life.

Mr. McLure Hamilton, who was to have wintered in Washington, is still in Philadelphia, where he has been detained by the pleasant necessity of executing promised

Miss Cecelia Beaux was in town recently. She is painting the portrait of Mrs. Roose-

The Industrial Art League of Chicago purposes to establish, under the name of the Chicago Guild of Industrial Arts, a great free workshop, the first of its kind in the country, where artisans may not only work, but also offer their productions for sale at their own prices.

A little over a year ago the public were astounded to learn that MacMonnies, the sculptor, had turned his attention to painting. Since then Sargent, the painter, has modeled for the Boston Public Library a crucifix, and G. F. Watts is again engaged in sculpture, at present working upon a statue of the great poet laureate Tennyson. Apparently we are passing from a day of specialists to one of universal geniuses.

A monument, designed by Thomas Brock, R. A., has lately been erected to Sir Frederick Leighton in St. Paul's Cathedral,

TITLES IN TRADE.

English Aristocrats Who Really Earn

From the Youth's Companion. Americans cannot lay claim to being the only people who now take the sensible view that no man is degraded by engaging in a lawful business. England is coming round to the same way of thinking. The old order of things is changed. It is the aristocrats now who serve many of the retail buyers with groceries, vegetables, coal and other necessaries of life.

Lord Hampden is said to supply the best cream cheese, and his carts, filled with all the fresh dairy produce of his farm in Sussex, go daily on their west end

Lord Londonderry will deliver half a ton of coal with promptness. A grandson of William IV prefers a more retiring method of meeting the demands of his customers. Through the medium of the post he sends out his packets of tea all over the country.

Among the smaller shop owners who be-

long to the old aristocratic families of England is Lord Harrington, who opened a shop a few years ago on his London property, that he might sell fruit and vegetables grown at Elvaston Casile. The late Lord Winchilsea was the pioneer of the fresh vegetable crusade which started the shop in Longacre, where all kinds of British farm produce may be bought at the lowest prices

the lowest prices.

Lord Portsmouth has gone into the min-Lord Portsmouth has gone into the mineral water trade, a bottling establishment for which he has started. The restaurant business seems in high favor. Algy Burke was one of the first of the "upper ten" to put his energies into the management of a restaurant. He succeeded in making fashionable a restaurant known as Willis' Rooms. Two other young men of gentle birth have gone into the hotel business. These are the half brother of Lord Trevor and Mr. Mostyn of the family of Lord and Mr. Mostyn of the family of Lord Vaux of Harrowden. They have opened a hotel at a new watering place.

Although the interest in millinery shops owned and managed by society wome somewhat abated, this field of trade has found new workers. A man well known in society is the latest milliner. He has taken a shop in Bond street, a short dis-tance from one over the door of which is painted "The Countess of Warwick," and under the name of Camille he successfully carries on his business.

Telephone Poles for Egypt. From the Electrical World and Engineer.

The Telephone Company of Egypt, limited, operating a large telephone system in Egypt, has experienced great difficulty in securing a suitable pole. The climate of the country is so hot and dry that good timber to use for a pole line for the transmission of an electric current does not grow, mostly during his four years abroad, and | and timber imported from other countries dry rots and becomes useless in a very short time. A certain pole imported from Sweden proved to be the most valuable so far, but its greatest life was not over four years. The company began negotiations, therefore, with cedar pole firms in the United States, with the result that arrangements have just been completed with W. C. Sterling & Son of Monroe, Mich., whole-sale producers of cedar poles, ties and posts, for the shipment of 1.500 poles of the white cedar variety, Michigan grown, to Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt. Correspondence opened between the two firms last June, but owing to the great distance and slow transportation of mail matter, arrangements were not completed until last week, and the shipment of material will begin at once.

Long Delay With Destroyer Express. From London Truth.

An unreasonably long time has elapsed between the launching and the acceptance by the admiralty of the torpedo boat destroyer Express, which has been built by Messrs. Laird Bros. of Birkenhead. Now, when torpedo boat destroyers were a novelty in the navy, it was usual for a vessel to be handed over to the admiralty on the satisfactory completion of all her steam trials, within a year of her being launched, and the Hawk, Hornet, Daring, Decoy, Ferret and Lynx, the first six destroyers built, have really proved the most serviceable. ported, but the Express has, perhaps, been one of the most miserable. She was ordered in July, 1896, and launched in December, 1897. She started her preliminary trials on October 20, 1898, and has since made twenty-seven preliminary and ten official trials, but satisfactory official trials have not yet been made. The vessel is guaranteed to attain a speed of thirty-three knots an hour, and it will be interesting to know the precise conditions under which she will run the trial if this speed is ever realized.

Jesty's Claim to Jenner's Discovery. From the London Standard. The late Mr. C. Jesty, magistrate of Ant-

werp, Weymouth, brother of M. A. Jesty, who sends the following extracts, held documents relating to B. Jesty's discovery of vaccination. The following words are copied from a gravestone in Worth Matravers churchyard:

"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Jesty of Downshay, who departed this life April of Downshay, who departed this life April 16, 1816, aged seventy-nine years. He was born at Yetminster, in this county, and was an upright honest Man, particularly noted for having been the first person (known) that introduced the Cow Pox by Inoculation, and who from his great strength of mind made the Experiment from the Cow on his Wife and two Sons in the Year 1774."

The following is an extract from an old The following is an extract from an old

"Dr. Edward Jenner made his first vacci-nation on the boy James Phipps on 14th May, 1796, who was then eight years old. This was twenty-two years after Benjamin Jesty had introduced Cow Pox by inocula-tion."

Art and Literature.

Friend-"Have you sold that historical painting of yours yet?" Artist-"No; but I've hired a fellow to write a historical novel dealing with the same period. If that makes a hit, I can easily dispose of the picture."

From the Atlanta Journal. Miss Mueden has lately drawn upon stone and had reproduced an admirable portrait money, too.

Mr. Bryan's recent lecture tour in the cast netted him \$2,500 a week. In sound DEFENSE LEAGUE

Human Life Threatened by Bad Milk.

DISCOVERED EVERYWHERE

Each Handler of the Product Reduces Its Purity.

PARISIANS AROUSED

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, January 29, 1902 Paris is again excited. Within the past week a new agitation, extraordinary alike

by reason of its sudden rise and great extent, has taken form and purpose in a "League for the Defense of Human Life," against all food adultrations in general and against the adulteration of milk in particular. It began with a single newspaper's solitary cry of warning. Within three days two independent campaigns, aided by the whole Parisian press, were under way; the league was organized, with savants, statesmen, business men, lawyers, doctors, druggists and literary men of the highest reputation hastening to join it, and all Paris was talking about the fraudulent milk and

the way to free the capital of it. "There is not a single person in Paris who can be certain that he is drinking pure milk," says F. I. Mouthon, one of the investigators; "not the well-to-do consumer who pays twelve cents a litre (quart) for the lead seal of the great milk company, not even the rich consumer who pays twenty cents a litre for the illusory guarantee of certain enterprises whose pres-tige is semi-official. These latter (the ref-erence is to the Jardin d'Aclimatation's dairy) hand out daily to the public credulity the quadruple of their normal production, so that if they do not possess miracu-lous cows among their other curiosities their liquid is the liquid of commerce with fourteen cents added for the seal."

The Municipal Laboratory, accused of culpable negligence, declares that it has not a sufficient force to deal with the gi-gantic fraud. "In place of the 100 men I have, I need 2,000," says M. Girard, who has been for twenty-two years its director. Of these 100, seventy-five are chemists.

"In dairy centers like Meaux, Pontoise and Melun there exist companies who send to Paris, every morning fifty cars of milk," says M. Girard. "The first fraud is committed by the farmer who skims enough of the richest milk from the top-where of the richest milk from the top-where the cream is already forming—to feed his weakly calves. He replaces it with water. At the depots of the companies a second faisification takes place, and the big cans, duly sealed, start for Paris.

"At the Paris station the milk wagon men ('garcons laiters') are waiting for them. The worst fraud of all now takes place because the milk wagon men are

place, because the milk wagon men are forced to use Seine water, hydrant water or water from public fountains, full of filth and microbes. Now, when the local Paris retailer adds his stealing and adulteration, you can imagine what kind of a liquid they give to the Paris public."

Only a Fresh Cork.

"But," the average Parisian has been saying, in a kind of wonderment, "the milk is always in quart bottles, always

ian never knew this. Of all these adulterators, the "garcon laitier." or milk wagon man, is the most

terrible, and he is just now the most prominent figure in the life of Paris. "There are 800 of these garcons lattlers' in Paris," says the director of the municipal laboratory, "and they form a vast syndicate expressly organized to sustain their frauds. In theory they are only ordinary employes, the milk companies paying them but \$1.40 (7 francs) per night. But as the trade has grown up these 'garcons lattlers' have taken on themselves to be responsible for the price of the milk they deliver; consequently the companies have become in-dulgent to them. What is the most as-

tonishing is that when one of them is caught and condemned to prison he always taken back into his old employment by the company. "The garcon laitier' is paid only \$1.40 per night, but as he never turns less than one can of hydrant water into the total amount of milk he receives at the railway station and delivers to his retail customers he makes anywhere from 150 francs to 300 francs (\$30 to \$60) a week. Out of this he pays \$4 a week into the syndicate's 'cagnotte (or 'kitty'.) The 'kitty' pays for lawyers when he has to be defended, maintains a great counter detective force to watch the municipal laboratory's detectives nightly, and pays each 'garcon lai-tier' double wages all the time that he may be in fail. As there are 800 'garcons lai tiers' in Paris, each contributes \$4 to it weekly, this corruption fund amounts to

With its twenty-five detectives and sev necessarily must be employed on other work) the municipal laboratory finds it impossible to do more than check the workings of this unique conspiracy. Night atter night the destination of each expedition must be kept like a state secret. At midnight a confidential man fetches the police. With the sealed envelope in hand the chemists and detectives start out on foot, two by two. When they are sure no drive a couple of blocks at random, look around them carefully again, and open the sealed envelope. Having learned from it their destination they start off at a rapid gait toward the indicated railway depot or

the indicated point along some laitier's" route. Hard to Check.

When, until a few months ago, the chem ists and detectives started from the prefecture they were followed by the counter detectives of the "garcons laitiers" syndicate on bicycles, so that these latter could generally scorch on ahead to warn their employers of the coming raid. Each "garcon laitier," receiving his

wagon load of milk in big sealed cans at the Paris railway depot, would have to operate his fraud in the moving wagon in any case. Fearing that he may be stopped at any moment en route by raiding chemists and detectives, he has become all the more expeditious. While loading the milk at the station he fills his one or more extra cans with milk, taking from the full cans to do it. So, unless caught, he starts off from the station with a wagon load of cans, none really full. He drives fast. At some agreed spot along his way-some spot convenient to a hydrant or a public founconvenient to a hydrant or a public foun-tain—another curious figure comes upon the scene. It is the "garcon laitier's acrobat." He is an "acrobat" because, by long prac-tice, he can run behind the wagon, throw a can of water into it, jump in himself and fill those milk cans up with water to the brims in scarcely more time than it takes to tell it, while the wagon is in motion. to tell it, while the wagon is in motion.

Reads Like a Romance. The details of this conspiracy read like a romance. When a "garcon laitier's" place

becomes vacant the syndicate examines the best-recommended candidate minutely. It is generally the country depot boss of some milk company who nominates him, saying: "This man has 'worked' under my orders and is discreet. You can trust him." But this first recommendation is not enough. The candidate is received at first

enough. The candidate is received at first enly as an "extra." He is never left a moment alone. Now with one, now with another full-fledged rascal of the syndicate, he rides about Paris by night on the high seat of the milk wagon, learning the routes—and the rest. It is only at the end of several months, after he has been well watched and proved, must the postulant at last becomes a member of the syndicate. By that time he has seen enough—and done enough to fit him to take his place and go out alone.

alone.

If nothing were put into the milk but filthy Seine water the conspiracy still would be one of the most murderous ever unmasked in a great city. The distinguished Dr. Bruardel, so long the doyen of the faculty of medicine, says of such watered milk: "At the end of the fifth or sixth week the

Paris baby is regularly nourished, half at the breast and half with the bottle. A few weeks later, particularly among the working classes, all its nourishment comes from the bottle. Now, when the baby's milk is watered much depends upon the water. I have demonstrated that in Norway and Portugal, where there is excellent drinking water in abundance, the infantile mortality is half less than that of Paris. Again, watered milk is not only less nourishing than true milk, but it also sours more easily. To prevent this they add bicarbonate of soda, which is of no use at all to babies, but the contrary. Again, the milk being less nourishing, the babies have need to absorb greater quantities of it, the stomach dilates, and infantile diarrhoea sets in, to end so often fatally. Think of it! There died in Paris last year 18,610 babies as the result of infantile diarrhoea alone! Without exaggeration I can affirm that three-quarters of them at least took their dies.

out exaggeration I can affirm that three-quarters of them at least took their diar-rhoea from the absorption of bad miss!" Other Towns Worse.

Prof. Budin, doctor-in-chief of the great Maternity Hospital of the Rue d'Assas, and who, in 1897, was at the head of a municipal commission appointed to study this same milk question, has created a sensation by declaring that, while Paris is poisoned by adulterated milk, other towns

"We know," he says, "that the number of

in France are even worse off.

infants dying yearly in France from the absorption of defective milk is great. I say in France, because it must not be imagined that Paris has any sad pre-eminence. Thanks to the Municipal Laboratory's service, the fraud is kept down here more successfully than in other cities. Out of 1000 cessfully than in other cities. Out of 1,000 bables dying in Paris, 167 are less than one year old; while at Rouen the figure is 251, at Lille 294, at Dunkirk 342, at Marc-en-Bareul 414 and at St. Pol-sur-Mer 509! These figures are frightful! Here is a comparative diagram of infant mortality for all France, established by two patient statisticians, MM. Balestre and Giletta de St. Joseph. You will see that out of 1,000 chill. Joseph. You will see that out of 1,000 children 385 are carried off by gastro-enteritis, dren 385 are carried off by gastro-enteritis, directly attributable to defective milk. If the horse breeders of Normandy had such results they would consider themselves rulned! What pains would they not take to avoid them? I will give you one proof," concluded the chief of the great Maternity Hospital. "Last year in this service I followed 700 infants. Thanks to the pure milk the hospital now gets direct from an honthe hospital now gets direct from an honthe hospital now gets direct from an hon-est country dairy, there was not a single case of infantile diarrhoea. There you have it. When the milk is not watched 380 infants die. When it is watched not one infant dies! And yet they talk about the depopulation of France!"

Adds Seine Microbes.

It is true that the "garcon laitier"-the sinister hero of the hour-is accused only of adding microbe-laden Seine water to the milk. The retailer skims off half the cream and seals it up in bottles. The farmer was the first to skim and water it. But the great milk companies, what do they do? Are they content to skim and water? Rumor says no, adding the most sensational details; yet the Municipal Laboratory, analysis in hand, makes no other accusation. In its excuse it must be well understood that the Municipal Laboratory cannot follow each one of the 700,000 litres of milk that come into Paris and pricht for milk that come into Paris each night from the farm to the consumer. Again, the Municipal Laboratory does not prosecute; it only indicates frauds to the public prosecutor.

Here are two sources of weakness that are being agitated against. With regard to the second, it is said to be a mystery of to the second, it is said to be a mystery of the palace of justice. Having looked the matter up in detail, Paul Delay is showing that within a certain period of late out of 1,300 falsifications indicated to the parquet only 200 ever got before the courts. Without apparent reason the parquet itself has established the degree that watering and skimming constitute falsification. And it has established two rules.

milk is always in quart bottles, always sealed with a lead seal!"

"It all arrives in Paris in large cans," is the reply. "The putting into quart bottles is done at the retailer's. The only difference is that you have been paying a few cents more for the pleasure of having a specially sealed cork!" The average Paris
skimming constitute falsification. And it has established two rules.

First—Retailers: The Parquet pursues retailers only when the municipal laboratory has been more than 25 per cent, and the watering has been more than 20 per cent. Second—

"Garcons laitiers:" The Parquet pursues "Garcons laitiers:" The Parquet pursues "garcons laitiers:" or dairy companies, only when the skimming has bassed 20 per cent when the skimming has passed 20 per cent and the watering 10 per cent. At 24 per cent of skimming and 19 per cent of water-ing, delinquents of the first category must be considered as perfectly honest! The same act on the part of a "garcon laitier" would send him to tall for two months. When send him to jail for two months. Why is this difference? Because the "garcon lai-tier" dilutes the milk with filthy fountain water, while the retailer—having more concience, or more time-uses filtered water for the purpose!

Twice Watered.

The great companies, whose profits amount to tens of thousands while the "garcons laitiers" are fraudulently making hundreds, have said in their excuse that they are still more humane in their proceedings. Many of them do not even add water at all; they "water" the milk with "petit lait" (little milk), the refuse milky fluid flowing from the centrifugal machines when every particle of butter has been beaten from the milk. When the "watering" is done with his more-than-skimmed milk, the lacto-densimeter is powerless to detect the fraud. And, in this connection, Parislans are being informed that no intermed the connection of the connection o strument or apparatus exists capable of revealing such fraud. The chemist's analysis is necessary.

Naturally, many remedies for this terrible state of things have already been proposed. The director of the municipal laboratory

(1) Instead of having the milk come to Paris in uniform-sized large cans, there should be cans, half-cans and quarter-cans, in such a way that they could all be sealed before starting and delivered to the retailer still sealed. As it now is, the "garcon laitier" must deliver half a can to this small retailer, one can and a half to another, and so on, which gives him his op-

(2) The courts should be more trying cases and inflicting sentences. (3) The milk companies who employ the "garcons laitiers" should be made penally responsible for the frauds of their under-'But all these are mere palliatives," says

M. G!rard. "What is really needed is private enterprise. Different quarters of the capital ought to organize co-operative dairles, as they do in Switzerland and Eng-Paul Delay himself suggests the following practical plan. It has the advantage of being within the reach of any one who de-

sires to help the movement:
"Let any Parisian who wants to help deposit a sample of the milk served to him at the police commissariat of his quarter. He need do it only once. The cellulah wagon (Black Maria) will take these samples to the depot on the'r first trip. The chemists of the municipal laboratory will analyze them with enthusiasm; and if you have added your milk-furnisher's name and address, you will have done a particularly good action. STERLING HEILIG.

The civil service commission is at work on

a plan for putting laborers who are doing clerical duty in the departments under a species of civil service. It is probable that a plan of registration will be recommended for all laborers. The objection to this, apparently, is that a laborer would have to go through some kind of a civil service method to secure his position, but would not have the protection of the civil service in holding his job. Laborers are largely appointed by congressmen, and their terms of office are frequently equal to the terms or desires of the congressmen. In the Treasury Department, however, a laborer is nearly as secure from dismissal as any per-son immediately under the civil service. son immediately under the civil service. When Mr. Lyman was appointed chief clerk of the treasury, over three years ago, he mentioned the matter of laborers to Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Lyman declared that if his policy were followed no laborer would be discharged whose work was satisfactory and whose record was good. Secretary Gage approved this policy, and the result is that in the Treasury Department there has not been a dismissal of a laborer in three years. Congressmen come and go, but in the treasury when a laborer is once appointed he remains in office if he is a good man and his record will warrant his being kept. The policy is favorably commented upon. In some of the other departments this plan is not followed, and a laborer is liable to removal to make a place for some one else or moval to make a place for some one else or for almost any reason.

'Tis Ever So. Written for The Evening Star.

Last summer's our was the brightest, Yesterday's joys the best, And 'tis ever the tander voice that is hunhed That we loved more than all the rest.

ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS Written for The Evening Star. What of it if President Roosevelt does

HOST OF ROYALTY

Uncle Sam Has Played This Role

Many Times Before.

PRINCES AND PRESIDENTS HONORED

Etiquette and Customs That Pre-

vail on Such Occasions.

establish a notable precedent by formally

calling at the German embassy to return

the visit which Prince Henry will have paid at the White House a brief moment before? The decision of Mr. Roosevelt to ignore this senseless sentiment is consistent with the striking parallel between his administration and that of Mr. Arthur. A great to-do was raised because the successor of the martyred Garfield technically strayed without his country's limits by putting foot on the foreign soil confined in the meager limits of a foreign legation. Strange coincident that this first offense was committed at the domicile of a German envoy here!

But Mr. Arthur's calls were always in-Uncle Samuel has bestowed honors upon presidents of insignificant republics which were greater than those which he will heap upon Admiral Prince Henry, Whereas President Roosevelt will demand a first call from the prince, President McKinley paid the first call to President Dole of Hawaii and President Iglesias of Costa Rica, when those chief magistrates of sister republics were here in January and November, 1898. What changes are wrought by time, indeed! Were Mr. Dole, now an inferior of President Roosevelt, to visit the White House he would have to humbly await his turn in the anteroom of the President's office.

Were it the kaiser who should come a-visiting Jonathan and his continent, the strenuous William would expect the first call from his strenuous brother executive. and his expectation would be realized. So, you see, diplomatists and those who rub gloves with them must be as scrupulous about these little details of etiquette as must our socially successful wives and daughters. President Dole was met at Chicago by three special commissioners, who welcomed him in the name of the President of the United States. The government paid his hotel bills and traveling expenses. General Brooke, then com-mander of the Department of the Missouri mander of the Department of the Missourl, furnished him a military escort while he paused in the windy city. All of the troops quartered near Washington turned out to escort him from the depot to the Arlington Hotel. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired when he entered the city limits. All of this ceremony for the president of one of the smallest countries on earth!

Incognitos Make a Difference.

But when distinguished foreigners travel incognito within our borders there is a difference. Most of the royal personages who have enjoyed the honor of American hospitality have so traveled.

When King Edward of England, then the youthful Prince of Wales, visited us in 1860 youthful Prince of Wales, visited us in 1860 he traveled under the incognito of "Faron Renfrew." This was consistent with his mother's policy. It was her habit to tour Europe as the "Duchess of Kent." A year ago last June the Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Queen Victoria's granddaughter, so-journed in America as the "Countess of Municipal Counters of Municipal Counters of the counte Munsterberg.". Prince Albert of Belgium preferred to be known as "M. le Comte de Rethy" while here a few years ago. His name so appeared in the official list of guests furnished to the newspapers at the time of the state dinner given to him at the White House by President Mckinley.

Dom Inglesias traveled incognito while searching America for a suitable school in which to establish his son. And it may be remembered that Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and King of Spain, made his advent into the long evils which he sport advent into the long exile which he spent in America as "M. Bouchard." But Prince Henry will not assume an incognito. Hence, he will come openly as a royal guest of the nation, and must be treated as such. An incognito would cost him his traveling

expenses. Other Princely Guests.

The present King of England is not the

only distinguished visitor to America who lived to inherit a throne. Prince William, afterward King of England, and the predecessor of Queen Victoria, came to New York as a midshipman of the British navy during the revolutionary war. This prince and Admiral Digby, R. N., his sponsor, made their headquarters at the house Governor Beekman in Hanover Square. future king of England was a rollicking, mischievous boy, and once having had a whiff of the fresh air which blew over the land struggling against his kinsmen refused a bodyguard. Colonel Ogden of the continental army, a Jerseyman of Irish descent, conceived a plot to kidnap the prince and hold him as a hostage. He arranged the plot with two brother officers, and thirty-nine soldiers were selected to carry it out. It was planned to sleze the future king after forcing the door of the governor's house and gagging the admiral. The conspirators advanced on the mansion, and at a short distance awaited word from a spy posted inside. The latter reported that Prince William had gone to a party out of town, and inasmuch as the object of the plot had not returned at an hour long past midnight, the would-be abductors dis-persed after arranging to renew their attempt. But neighbors, made suspicious by the lurking of men at so late an hour, warned Admiral Digby. Thenceforth a guard of British troops was kept posted cutside the house. So the plot failed.

Escaped Being Queens.

Louis Philippe, later King of France, came to this country in 1796 with his two brothers. Louis was then the Duke of Orleans, twenty-three years old. During the French revolution his father having been guillotined, the young duke left France, lived for some time in a dingy room over a barber shop in London, where he made his bread and salt by teaching French, wandered for a time in Switzerland and eventually determined to seek a haven in the new home of the free. He was entertained by Washington at Mt. Vernon and spent considerable time in New York and Philadelphia. In the latter city he became enamored of the daughter of William Bing-ham and, 'tis said, offered her his hand,

which was refused. Another American girl who might have been seated on the French throne was Miss Willing of Philadelphia, courted by Louis Napoleon, who came to this country in 1836. His mother, Queen Hortense of Holland, daughter of the Empress Josephine of France, by her first husband, failed to send Louis his expected remuttances. He consequently borrowed large sums from a wealthy New York merchant. Failing to meet this obligation when it was due, the lender swore out a warrant for his arrest. The future emperor of the French languished in Eldridge street jail. French languished in Eneridge street Jan. New York, until one Wrisley, a farmer who took to the young man kindly, settled the difficulty. In those days, as intimated, imprisonment for debt was common. This case was almost parallel to that of Prince Eulwha, son of the King of Corea, who was last month sued by certain bankers and brokers of New York and Philadelphia for \$30,000.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JA The Latest.

From the Chicago News. Freddy de Freight-"Say, Tim, yer seems

to be gettin' money from every guy yer stops. What's de game, pard?" Tim de Ties-"Oh, it is dead easy. I just tells dem dat in me prosperous days I done de government out of a big sum an' now I'm scrapin' together all I can to send to de 'conscience fund.'"

One on the Bunco Man

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Abe Chinwhiskers-"An' you caught on tew the bunco man gittin' anothe his clothes in time tew save your money

eh?"
Si Pumpkinduster—"Gosh, yes. I hain't been goin' tew huskin' bees fer ten years an' bringin' red ears up my sleeve fer nuthin', you bet."